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Occupational Employment and Wages in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale — May 2015

Workers in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$22.45 in May 2015, about 3 percent below the nationwide average of \$23.23, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Richard Holden noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were lower than their respective national averages in 13 of the 22 major occupational groups, including arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; life, physical, and social science; and education, training, and library. One group had significantly higher wages than their respective national averages: healthcare support.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 8 of the 22 occupational groups, including office and administrative support; sales and related; and computer and mathematical. Conversely, eight groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including production; education, training, and library; and transportation and material moving. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Phoenix	United States	Phoenix	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$23.23	\$22.45*	-3	
Management	5.0	5.3*	55.30	51.56*	-7	
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	5.6*	35.48	32.03*	-10	
Computer and Mathematical	2.9	3.9*	41.43	39.13*	-6	
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	2.0*	39.89	38.27*	-4	
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	0.5*	34.24	30.18*	-12	
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.6*	22.19	20.70*	-7	
Legal	0.8	0.8	49.74	47.67	-4	
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	5.1*	25.48	21.70*	-15	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.3	27.39	23.11*	-16	
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	5.3*	37.40	37.19	-1	
Healthcare Support	2.9	2.6*	14.19	15.20*	7	
Protective Service	2.4	2.7*	21.45	20.93	-2	
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	9.3	10.98	10.92	-1	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	2.8*	13.02	12.09*	-7	
Personal Care and Service	3.1	3.2	12.33	12.41	1	
Sales and Related	10.5	11.6*	18.90	18.20*	-4	
Office and Administrative Support	15.8	17.8*	17.47	17.37	-1	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	0.2*	12.67	11.06*	-13	
Construction and Extraction	4.0	4.1	22.88	20.81*	-9	
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	3.8	22.11	21.49*	-3	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2015 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Phoenix	United States	Phoenix	Percent difference (1)	
Production	6.6	4.4*	17.41	17.15	-1	
Transportation and Material Moving	6.9	6.2*	16.90	17.31	2	

Footnotes:

One occupational group—office and administrative support—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale had 333,760 jobs in office and administrative support, accounting for 17.8 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 15.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$17.37, compared to the national wage of \$17.47.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the office and administrative support group included customer service representatives (66,010), general office clerks (36,280), and secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive (28,620). Among the higher paying jobs were postal service clerks and executive secretaries and executive administrative assistants, with mean hourly wages of \$26.10 and \$25.20, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks (\$11.01) and clerical library assistants (\$11.98). (Detailed occupational data for office and administrative support are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/oes 38060.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the office and administrative support group. For instance, reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks were employed at 2.3 times the national rate in Phoenix, and loan interviewers and clerks, at 2.3 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, stock clerks and order fillers had a location quotient of 1.0 in Phoenix, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Arizona Department of Administration.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Phoenix is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the issuance of data for May 2015, the OES program has incorporated redefined metropolitan area definitions as designated by the Office of Management and Budget. OES data are available for 394 metropolitan areas, 38 metropolitan divisions, and 167 OES-defined nonmetropolitan areas. A listing of the areas and their definitions can be found at www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations for all industries combined in the nation; the 50 states and the District of Columbia; 432 metropolitan areas and divisions; 167 nonmetropolitan areas; and Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. National estimates are also available by industry for NAICS sectors, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industries, and by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2015 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, and November 2012. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 73.5 percent based on establishments and 69.6 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.9 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area included 7,314 establishments with a response rate of 71 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2015 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, Ariz. Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Maricopa and Pinal Counties.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/west. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2015/may/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015

Occupation (1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	333,760	1.1	\$17.37	\$36,130	
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	27,960	1.4	25.07	52,140	
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	910	0.7	13.05	27,150	
Telephone Operators	(5)	(5)	14.50	30,150	
Bill and Account Collectors	7,220	1.7	17.30	35,980	
Billing and Posting Clerks	8,050	1.2	16.68	34,690	
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	16,310	0.8	18.26	37,970	
Gaming Cage Workers	100	0.4	(5)	(5)	
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	1,440	0.6 1.7	19.52 18.75	40,590 39,000	
Tellers	1,680 4,270	0.6	12.99	27,020	
Financial Clerks, All Other	1,450	3.1	19.06	39,650	
Brokerage Clerks	1,600	2.1	24.35	50,640	
Correspondence Clerks	130	1.3	20.72	43,090	
Court, Municipal, and License Clerks	2,870	1.6	16.62	34,570	
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, and Clerks	1,090	1.9	20.08	41,760	
Customer Service Representatives	66,010	1.9	15.80	32,870	
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	960	0.5	18.02	37,480	
File Clerks	2,220	1.2	16.45	34,220	
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	2,820	0.9	11.01	22,900	
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	1,260	0.5	15.10	31,400	
Library Assistants, Clerical	790	0.6	11.98	24,930	
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	6,720	2.3	20.29	42,190	
New Accounts Clerks	920	1.4	18.87	39,260	
Order Clerks	3,170	1.3	17.92	37,280	
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	1,880	1.0	17.48	36,370	
Receptionists and Information Clerks	11,420	0.9	13.39	27,860	
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	4,320	2.3	17.31	36,010	
Information and Record Clerks, All Other	5,550	2.3	17.64	36,690	
Cargo and Freight Agents	630	0.6	19.95	41,500	
Couriers and Messengers	460	0.5	13.59	28,260	
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	1,010	0.8	22.72	47,260	
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	3,420	1.3	17.55	36,500	
Meter Readers, Utilities	290	0.6	24.43	50,820	
Postal Service Clerks	570	0.5	26.10	54,290	
Postal Service Mail Carriers	3,600	0.8	24.88	51,750	
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	1,350	0.9	23.89	49,690	
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	5,370	1.3	21.99	45,750	
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	7,430	0.8	15.95	33,180	
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	26,420 660	1.0 0.7	12.57 15.37	26,140 31,960	
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	6,310	0.7	25.20	52,420	
Legal Secretaries	2,580	0.9	21.69	45,110	
Medical Secretaries	11,050	1.5	15.64	32,520	
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	28,620	0.9	17.04	35,440	
Computer Operators	300	0.4	21.63	44,990	
Data Entry Keyers	3,780	1.4	14.17	29,480	
Word Processors and Typists	230	0.3	16.01	33,290	
Desktop Publishers	90	0.5	21.71	45,150	
Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	5,220	1.5	17.81	37,030	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2015 - Continued

Occupation (1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Mail Clerks and Mail Machine Operators, Except Postal Service	1,740	1.3	12.17	25,320	
Office Clerks, General	36,280	0.9	16.85	35,040	
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	1,030	1.2	15.36	31,950	
Proofreaders and Copy Markers	170	1.1	19.22	39,970	
Statistical Assistants	130	0.7	17.99	37,420	
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	1,910	0.6	18.26	37,980	

Footnotes:

- (1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_38060.htm
- (2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.
- (3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.
- (4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.
- (5) Estimate not released.